## **Introduced by Assembly Member DeSaulnier**

February 23, 2007

An act to add Section 22964 to, and to repeal and add Section 22963 of, the Business and Professions Code, to amend Section 308.1 of the Penal Code, and to repeal Section 30101.7 of the Revenue and Taxation Code, relating to tobacco products.

## LEGISLATIVE COUNSEL'S DIGEST

AB 1617, as introduced, DeSaulnier. Tobacco products.

(1) Existing law, the Cigarette and Tobacco Products Tax Law, requires every distributor of cigarettes to pay taxes, as prescribed, on the distribution of cigarettes. In addition to the requirement to pay taxes on the distribution of cigarettes, existing law also requires distributors and wholesalers of cigarette and tobacco products to be licensed by the State Board of Equalization. Existing federal law, known as the Jenkins Act, requires any person that sells or transfers, in interstate commerce, cigarettes into a state that taxes the sale or use of cigarettes to file and report specified information with the tobacco tax administrator of that state.

Existing law prohibits, except under specified circumstances, a retail sale of cigarettes that is not a face-to-face sale, as defined, and prohibits distribution of tobacco products through the mail. Existing law exempts a person from the face-to-face sale restriction, if that person has paid all applicable state taxes and is in compliance with the federal Jenkins Act.

This bill would enact substantially similar provisions relating to tobacco products, including, but not limited to, cigars and pipe tobacco.

AB 1617 -2-

The bill would, for cigarettes, as defined, repeal the face-to-face sale requirement, and the related tax reporting provisions, would repeal the prohibitions against distribution through the mail, and would, instead, with certain exceptions, prohibit shipping or transporting of cigarettes to persons in California, and would establish criminal and civil penalties for violation of this prohibition.

(2) Existing law prohibits the offer, sale, distribution, or importation of a tobacco product know as "bidis" or "beedies," as defined, unless it is sold or intended for sale in business establishments that exclude minors.

This bill would amend the definition of "bidis" or "beedies" to include any product that is marketed and sold as "bidis" or "beedies" and would clarify that persons who violate this prohibition are subject to both criminal and civil liability.

(3) By changing the definition of related crimes, this bill would impose a state-mandated local program.

The California Constitution requires the state to reimburse local agencies and school districts for certain costs mandated by the state. Statutory provisions establish procedures for making that reimbursement.

This bill would provide that no reimbursement is required by this act for a specified reason.

Vote: majority. Appropriation: no. Fiscal committee: yes. State-mandated local program: yes.

The people of the State of California do enact as follows:

- SECTION 1. The Legislature finds and declares that the
- 2 shipment of cigarettes sold via the Internet or by telephone or by
- 3 mail order to residents of this state poses a serious threat to public
- 4 health, safety, and welfare, and to the economy of the state. The
- 5 Legislature also finds that when cigarettes are shipped directly to
- 6 a consumer, adequate proof that the purchaser is of legal age cannot
- 7 be obtained by the vendor, thereby enabling sellers of cigarettes
- 8 to evade provisions of law designed to prevent sales to minors. It
- 9 is also the Legislature's finding that by preventing shipment of
- 10 cigarettes directly to consumers, the state will be better able to
- 11 measure and monitor cigarette consumption and to better determine
- 12 the public health and fiscal consequences of smoking. The
- 13 Legislature further finds that preexisting penalties for cigarette
- 14 bootlegging have been an inadequate deterrent.

-3- AB 1617

SEC. 2. Section 22963 of the Business and Professions Code is repealed.

22963. (a) The distribution or sale of tobacco products directly or indirectly to any person under the age of 18 years through the United States Postal Service or through any other public or private postal or package delivery service at locations, including, but not limited to, public mailboxes and mailbox stores, is prohibited.

- (b) Any person selling or distributing tobacco products directly to a consumer in the state through the United States Postal Service or by any other public or private postal or package delivery service, including orders placed by mail, telephone, facsimile transmission, or the Internet, shall comply with the following provisions:
- (1) (A) Before enrolling a person as a customer or distributing or selling the tobacco product through any of these means, the distributor or seller shall verify that the purchaser is 18 years of age or older. The distributor or seller shall attempt to match the name, address, and date of birth provided by the customer to information contained in records in a database of individuals whose age has been verified to be 18 years or older by reference to an appropriate database of government records kept by the distributor, a direct marketing firm, or any other entity. The distributor or seller shall also verify that the billing address on the check or credit eard offered for payment by the purchaser matches the address listed in the database.
- (B) If the distributor or seller is unable to verify that the purchaser is 18 years of age or older pursuant to subparagraph (A), he or she shall require the customer to submit an age-verification kit consisting of an attestation signed by the customer that he or she is 18 years of age or older and a copy of a valid form of government identification. For the purposes of this section, a valid form of government identification includes a driver's license, state identification card, passport, an official naturalization or immigration document, such as an alien registration receipt card (commonly known as a "green card") or an immigrant visa, or military identification. The distributor or seller shall also verify that the billing address on the check or credit card provided by the consumer matches the address listed in the form of government identification.
- (2) The distributor or seller shall impose a two-carton minimum on each order of cigarettes, and shall require payment for the

AB 1617 — 4—

purchase of any tobacco product to be made by personal check of the purchaser or the purchaser's credit card. No money order or eash payment shall be received or permitted. The distributor or seller shall submit to each credit card acquiring company with which it has credit card sales identification information in an appropriate form and format so that the words "tobacco product" may be printed in the purchaser's credit card statement when a purchase of a tobacco product is made by credit card payment.

- (3) The distributor or seller shall make a telephone call after 5 p.m. to the purchaser confirming the order prior to shipping the tobacco products. The telephone call may be a person-to-person call or a recorded message. The distributor or seller is not required to speak directly with a person and may leave a message on an answering machine or by voice mail.
- (4) The distributor or seller shall deliver the tobacco product to the purchaser's verified billing address on the check or credit card used for payment. No delivery described under this section shall be permitted to any post office box.
- (c) Notwithstanding subdivisions (a) and (b), if a distributor or seller complies with all of the requirements of this section and a minor obtains a tobacco product by any of the means described in subdivision (b), the seller or distributor is not in violation of this section.
- (d) For the purposes of the enforcement of this section pursuant to Section 22958, the acts of the United States Postal Service or other common carrier when engaged in the business of transporting and delivering packages for others, and the acts of a person, whether compensated or not, who transports or delivers a package for another person without any reason to know of the package's contents, are not unlawful and are not subject to civil penalties.
- (e) (1) For the purposes of this section, a "distributor" is any person or entity, within or outside the state, who agrees to distribute tobacco products to a customer within the state. The United States Postal Service or any other public or private postal or package delivery service are not distributors within the meaning of this section.
- (2) For the purpose of this section, a "seller" is any person or entity, within or outside the state, who agrees to sell tobacco products to a customer within the state. The United States Postal

\_5\_ AB 1617

Service or any other public or private postal or package delivery service are not sellers within the meaning of this section.

- (3) For the purpose of this section, a "carton" is a package or container that contains 200 cigarettes.
- (f) A district attorney, city attorney, or the Attorney General may assess civil penalties against any person, firm, corporation, or other entity that violates this section, according to the following schedule:
- (1) A civil penalty of not less than one thousand dollars (\$1,000) and not more than two thousand dollars (\$2,000) for the first violation.
- (2) A civil penalty of not less than two thousand five hundred dollars (\$2,500) and not more than three thousand five hundred dollars (\$3,500) for the second violation.
- (3) A civil penalty of not less than four thousand dollars (\$4,000) and not more than five thousand dollars (\$5,000) for the third violation within a five-year period.
- (4) A civil penalty of not less than five thousand five hundred dollars (\$5,500) and not more than six thousand five hundred dollars (\$6,500) for the fourth violation within a five-year period.
- (5) A civil penalty of ten thousand dollars (\$10,000) for a fifth or subsequent violation within a five-year period.
- SEC. 3. Section 22963 is added to the Business and Professions Code, to read:
- 22963. (a) It is unlawful for any person engaged in the business of selling or distributing cigarettes to ship or cause to be shipped any cigarettes to any person in this state who is not any of the following:
- (1) Licensed pursuant to Division 8.6 (commencing with Section 22970).
- (2) An export warehouse proprietor pursuant to Chapter 52 of the Internal Revenue Code (26 U.S.C. Sec. 5701 et seq.).
- (3) An operator of a customs bonded warehouse pursuant to Section 1311 or 1555 of Title 19 of the United States Code.
- (4) A person who is an officer, employee, or agent of the federal government, or of this state or of a department, agency, instrumentality, or political subdivision of the federal government or this state, when the person is acting in accordance with his or her official duties.

AB 1617 -6-

(b) It is unlawful for any common or contract carrier to knowingly transport cigarettes to any person in this state reasonably believed by the carrier to be other than a person described in subdivision (a). It is unlawful for any other person to knowingly, or with reason to know, transport cigarettes to any person in this state, other than a person described in subdivision (a), except that this subdivision shall not be construed to prohibit a person other than a common or contract carrier from transporting 800 or fewer cigarettes at any one time to any adult in this state.

- (c) When a person engaged in the business of selling or distributing cigarettes ships or causes to be shipped any cigarettes to any person in this state, other than in the cigarette manufacturer's original container or wrapping, the container or wrapping shall be plainly or visibly marked with the term "cigarettes."
- (d) Notwithstanding any other provision of this division, upon discovery by the State Board of Equalization or a law enforcement agency of any cigarettes that have been, or are being, shipped or transported in violation of this section, the board or the law enforcement agency may seize and take possession of the cigarettes. Any cigarettes seized by a law enforcement agency shall be delivered to the board, or its designee, within seven days, unless the cigarettes will be destroyed by that law enforcement agency, or unless the cigarettes are otherwise required to be used as evidence in an administrative, criminal, or civil proceeding, or as part of an ongoing law enforcement operation. Any cigarettes seized by the board or delivered to the board by a law enforcement agency shall be deemed forfeited and the board shall comply with procedures set forth in Chapter 7.5 (commencing with Section 30435) of Part 13 of Division 2 of the Revenue and Taxation Code.
- (e) (1) A violation of this section is a misdemeanor and shall be subject to the following penalties:
- (A) Upon the first violation, a fine of not more than one thousand dollars (\$1,000).
- (B) Upon the second violation, a fine of not more than five thousand dollars (\$5,000) and imprisonment not to exceed three months.
- (C) Upon the third violation or subsequent violations, a fine of not more than twenty-five thousand dollars (\$25,000) and imprisonment not to exceed six months.

\_7\_ AB 1617

(2) In addition to the criminal penalty, the Attorney General, district attorney, or city attorney may bring a civil action against any person, firm, corporation, or other entity that violates this section. If a court determines that this section has been violated, the court shall assess civil penalties not to exceed five thousand dollars (\$5,000) per violation, plus the costs of investigating and prosecuting the action, including expert fees, reasonable attorney's fees, and court costs.

- (f) For the purposes of this section, "cigarette" has the same meaning as in paragraph (3) of subdivision (a) of Section 30165.1 of the Revenue and Taxation Code and implementing regulations.
- SEC. 3.5. Section 22964 is added to the Business and Professions Code, to read:
- 22964. (a) The distribution or sale of tobacco products directly or indirectly to any person under the age of 18 years through the United States Postal Service or through any other public or private postal or package delivery service at locations, including, but not limited to, public mailboxes and mailbox stores, is prohibited.
- (b) Any person selling or distributing tobacco products directly to a consumer in the state through the United States Postal Service or by any other public or private postal or package delivery service, including orders placed by mail, telephone, facsimile transmission, or the Internet, shall comply with the following provisions:
- (1) (A) Before enrolling a person as a customer or distributing or selling tobacco products through any of these means, the distributor or seller shall attempt to match the name, address, and date of birth provided by the customer to information contained in records in a database of individuals whose age has been verified to be 18 years or older by reference to an appropriate database of government records kept by the distributor, a direct marketing firm, or any other entity. The distributor or seller shall also verify that the billing address on the check or credit card offered for payment by the purchaser matches the address listed in the database.
- (B) If the distributor or seller is unable to verify that the purchaser is 18 years of age or older pursuant to subparagraph (A), he or she shall require the customer to submit an age-verification kit consisting of an attestation signed by the customer that he or she is 18 years of age or older and a copy of a valid form of government identification, which includes a driver's license, state

AB 1617 — 8 —

1 identification card, passport, an official naturalization or 2 immigration document, such as an alien registration receipt card 3 (commonly known as a "green card") or an immigrant visa, or 4 military identification. The distributor or seller shall also verify 5 that the billing address on the check or credit card provided by the 6 consumer matches the address listed in the form of government 7 identification.

- (2) The distributor or seller shall require payment for the purchase of any tobacco products to be made by personal check of the purchaser or the purchaser's credit card. No money order or cash payment shall be received or permitted. The distributor or seller shall submit to each credit card acquiring company with which it has credit card sales identification information in an appropriate form and format so that the words "tobacco product" may be printed in the purchaser's credit card statement when a purchase of tobacco products is made by credit card payment.
- (3) The distributor or seller shall make a telephone call after 5 p.m. to the purchaser confirming the order prior to shipping the tobacco products. The telephone call may be a person-to-person call or a recorded message. The distributor or seller is not required to speak directly with a person and may leave a message on an answering machine or by voice mail.
- (4) The distributor or seller shall deliver the tobacco products to the purchaser's verified billing address on the check or credit card used for payment. No delivery described under this section shall be permitted to any post office box.
- (c) Notwithstanding subdivisions (a) and (b), if a distributor or seller complies with all of the requirements of this section and a minor obtains tobacco products by any of the means described in subdivision (b), the seller or distributor is not in violation of this section.
- (d) For the purposes of the enforcement of this section pursuant to Section 22958, the acts of the United States Postal Service or other common carrier when engaged in the business of transporting and delivering packages for others, and the acts of a person, whether compensated or not, who transports or delivers a package for another person without any reason to know of the package's contents, are not unlawful and are not subject to civil penalties.
- (e) (1) For the purposes of this section, "tobacco products" includes any form of smoking tobacco, cigars, pipe tobacco,

-9- AB 1617

smokeless tobacco, chewing tobacco, snuff, or any other article or product containing tobacco, but does not include cigarettes as defined in subdivision (a) of Section 30165.1 of the Revenue and Taxation Code and implementing regulations.

- (2) For the purposes of this section, a "distributor" is any person or entity, within or outside the state, who agrees to distribute tobacco products to a customer within the state. The United States Postal Service or any other public or private postal or package delivery service are not distributors within the meaning of this section.
- (3) For the purpose of this section, a "seller" is any person or entity, within or outside the state, who agrees to sell tobacco products to a customer within the state. The United States Postal Service or any other public or private postal or package delivery service are not sellers within the meaning of this section.
- (f) A district attorney, city attorney, or the Attorney General may assess civil penalties against any person, firm, corporation, or other entity that violates this section, according to the following schedule:
- (1) A civil penalty of not less than one thousand dollars (\$1,000) and not more than two thousand dollars (\$2,000) for the first violation.
- (2) A civil penalty of not less than two thousand five hundred dollars (\$2,500) and not more than three thousand five hundred dollars (\$3,500) for the second violation.
- (3) A civil penalty of not less than four thousand dollars (\$4,000) and not more than five thousand dollars (\$5,000) for the third violation within a five-year period.
- (4) A civil penalty of not less than five thousand five hundred dollars (\$5,500) and not more than six thousand five hundred dollars (\$6,500) for the fourth violation within a five-year period.
- (5) A civil penalty of not less than seven thousand dollars (\$7,000) for a fifth or subsequent violation within a five-year period.
  - SEC. 4. Section 308.1 of the Penal Code is amended to read:
- 308.1. (a) Notwithstanding any other provision of law, no person shall sell, offer for sale, distribute, or import any tobacco product commonly referred to as "bidis" or "beedies," unless that tobacco product is sold, offered for sale, or intended to be sold in

AB 1617 -10-

a business establishment that prohibits the presence of persons under 18 years of age on its premises.

- (b) For purposes of this section, "bidis" or "beedies" means—a any of the following:
- (1) A product containing tobacco that is wrapped in temburni leaf (diospyros melanoxylon) or tendu leaf (diospyros exculpra).
  - (2) A product that is marketed and sold as "bidis" or "beedies."
- (c) Any person who violates this section is guilty of a misdemeanor—or and is also subject to a civil action brought by the Attorney General, a city attorney, county counsel, or district attorney for an injunction and a civil penalty of up to two thousand dollars (\$2,000) per violation. This subdivision does not affect any other remedies available for a violation of this section.
- SEC. 5. Section 30101.7 of the Revenue and Taxation Code is repealed.
- 30101.7. (a) It is the intent of the Legislature in enacting this section to facilitate the collection of all applicable state surtaxes and sales or use taxes on eigarettes sold to residents of the state.
- (b) Except as provided in subdivision (d), no person may engage in a retail sale of cigarettes in California unless the sale is a vendor-assisted, face-to-face sale.
- (e) For the purposes of this section, "face-to-face sale" means a sale in which the purchaser is in the physical presence of the seller or the seller's employee or agent at the time of the sale. A face-to-face sale does not include any transaction conducted by mail order, the Internet, telephone, or any other anonymous transaction method in which the buyer is not in the seller's physical presence or the physical presence of the seller's employee or agent at the time of the sale.
- (d) A person may engage in a non-face-to-face sale of cigarettes to a person in California provided that both of the following conditions are met:
- (1) The seller has fully complied with all of the requirements of Chapter 10A (commencing with Section 375) of Title 15 of the United States Code, otherwise known as the Jenkins Act.
- (2) The seller has fully complied with either of the following requirements:
- 38 (A) All applicable California taxes on the cigarettes have been paid.

-11- AB 1617

(B) The seller includes on the outside of the shipping container for any cigarettes shipped to a resident in California from any source in the United States an externally visible and easily legible notice located on the same side of the shipping container as the address to which the package is delivered stating as follows:

"IF THESE CIGARETTES HAVE BEEN SHIPPED TO YOU FROM A SELLER LOCATED OUTSIDE OF THE STATE IN WHICH YOU RESIDE, THE SELLER HAS REPORTED PURSUANT TO FEDERAL LAW THE SALE OF THESE CIGARETTES TO YOUR STATE TAX COLLECTION AGENCY, INCLUDING YOUR NAME AND ADDRESS. YOU ARE LEGALLY RESPONSIBLE FOR ALL APPLICABLE UNPAID STATE TAXES ON THESE CIGARETTES."

- (e) The State Board of Equalization shall provide information relative to a seller's failure or attempt to comply with the Jenkins Act to the Attorney General.
- (f) The Attorney General or a city attorney, county counsel, or district attorney may bring a civil action to enforce this section against any person that violates this section and, in addition to any other remedies provided by law, the court shall assess a civil penalty in accordance with the following schedule:
- (1) A civil penalty of not less than one thousand dollars (\$1,000) and not more than two thousand dollars (\$2,000) for the first violation.
- (2) A civil penalty of not less than two thousand five hundred dollars (\$2,500) and not more than three thousand five hundred dollars (\$3,500) for the second violation within a five-year period.
- (3) A civil penalty of not less than four thousand dollars (\$4,000) and not more than five thousand dollars (\$5,000) for the third violation within a five-year period.
- (4) A civil penalty of not less than five thousand five hundred dollars (\$5,500) and not more than six thousand five hundred dollars (\$6,500) for a fourth violation within a five-year period.
- (5) A civil penalty of ten thousand dollars (\$10,000) for a fifth or subsequent violation within a five-year period.
- (g) The Attorney General shall provide an annual report to the
  Legislature regarding all actions taken to comply with, and enforce,
  the Jenkins Act.

AB 1617 -12-

 (h) This section does not prohibit any lawful sale of a tobacco product that occurs by means of a vending machine.

- (i) Nothing in this section shall relieve the seller of eigarettes from any other applicable requirement of state law relating to the sale of eigarettes.
- (j) The provisions of this section are severable. If any provision of this section or its application is held invalid, that invalidity shall not affect other provisions or applications that can be given effect without the invalid provision or application.
- SEC. 6. No reimbursement is required by this act pursuant to Section 6 of Article XIIIB of the California Constitution because the only costs that may be incurred by a local agency or school district will be incurred because this act creates a new crime or infraction, eliminates a crime or infraction, or changes the penalty for a crime or infraction, within the meaning of Section 17556 of the Government Code, or changes the definition of a crime within the meaning of Section 6 of Article XIIIB of the California Constitution.